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HISTORY .

OF

THE INFIRMARY AND CHAPEL

OF THE

HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE

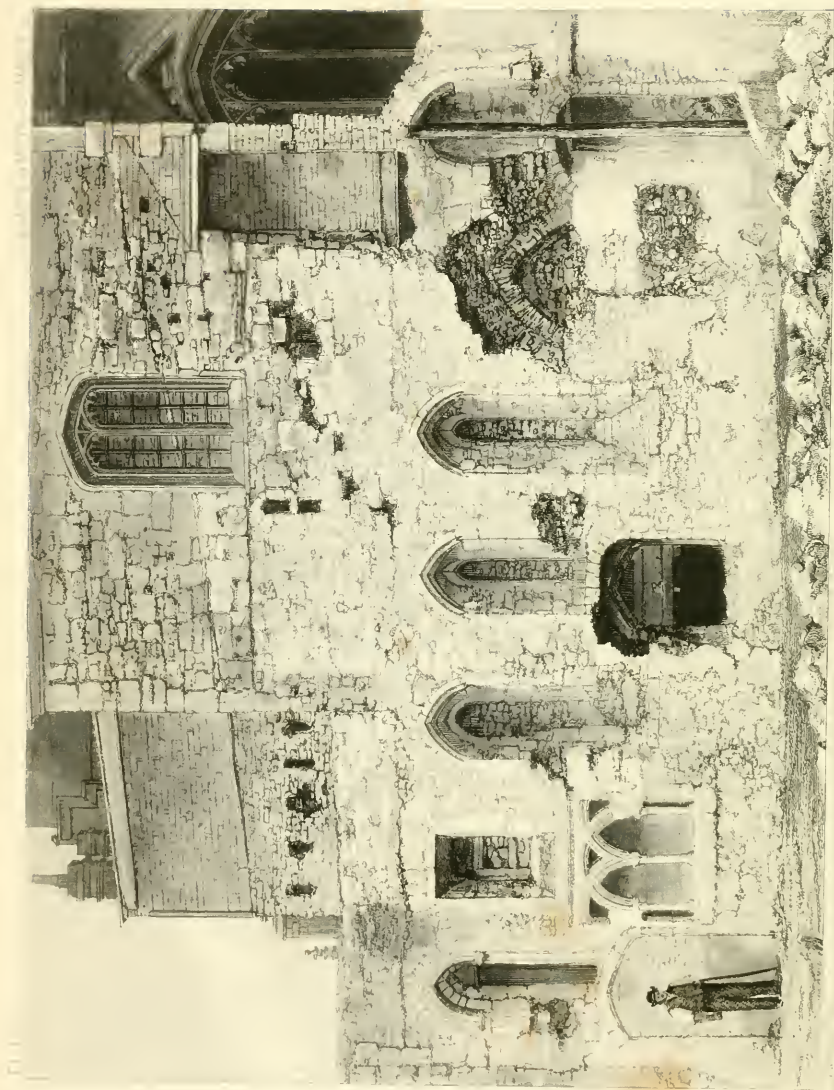
OF

St John the Evangelist at Cambridge.

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HISTORY

OF

THE INFIRMARY AND CHAPEL

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HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE

OF

St John the Evangelist at Cambridge.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE object of this little work is to describe the remains of St John's Hospital, which were removed to make way for the New Chapel of St John's College, and to point out the alterations which they had undergone to accommodate them to the use of the Hospital and College at various periods of their long history. The alterations became apparent during the removal of the old buildings, before which time many of them were quite forgotten. What was then observed has rendered it possible to restore in description the Chapel and Infirmary nearly to the state in which they were when occupied by the Hospital; and also when altered for the use of the College; and other more recent changes.

Many drawings, photographs and measurements were taken before and during the progress of the demolition, and from these the Plates which accompany this Essay have been prepared. A few of these illustrations have already appeared in the "Communications" of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and the "Eagle;" some have been reduced from photographs taken by the late Mr. Nichols and printed by the Autotype process; and the remainder are lithographs.

Copies of the inscriptions on the tombs in the old Chapel are appended, and also a catalogue of the slabs, nearly all of which were removed from the old and placed in the new

Chapel. As these latter are not so liable to injury as those now exposed to the weather on the site of the old building, it has not been considered necessary or desirable to do more than give a list of them.

The last chapter is devoted to a short account of the new Chapel. For most of the information there given, I am indebted to the Rev. H. Russell, B.D., Fellow of the College.

I am also much indebted to the Master and Fellows for their liberality in bearing all the expense of the letter-press and illustrations.

CAMBRIDGE,

May 6, 1874.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE question has been asked "Why has St John's College built a new chapel in a style two centuries older than the college itself?" The answer will be found in the following pages, which contain a description of all that could be discovered concerning the old chapel of the college before and during its demolition. It will be seen that the new chapel is in exactly the same style of architecture as that which was used by the college from the time of its foundation (A.D. 1511) until May 12, 1869. That building was erected for the use of the hospital which preceded the college at a time when the Early English style was changing into the Decorated. Of this ample proof existed in the quire-arch and various string-courses, and was fully confirmed, if confirmation was requisite, when the original window-openings were brought to light by the removal of the inserted Perpendicular windows. But it may still be said that it was foolish to erect a new chapel in that early style which had not been used for many years when the college was founded, and to the use of which we had therefore no just claim. To this it may be fairly answered that although the body existing under the present charter was founded by that charter on April 9, 1511, it is nevertheless as completely a continuation of the much older community which went by the name of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, as are our present municipal corporations of those which existed in the Middle Ages, for they have been

several times dissolved and reincorporated, yet their continuity is never disputed.

Like them, the Hospital of St John, which had long been affiliated to the University¹, was dissolved by competent authority, and a new charter given to constitute an exclusively academic body in its place: a body endowed with the property and rights and burdened with most of the duties of its predecessor.

Although the academic body cannot therefore claim to have existed as such before the time of Edward IV., or exclusively as a college before that of Henry VII., the incorporation has existed ever since the reign of Henry II., and indeed Bp. Hugh de Balsham declared it to be a college before 1284 (temp. Edward I.).

It is proposed in the following pages to give an account of the buildings which belonged to the hospital as far as they could be ascertained, and similarly of the chapel of the college. For a full history of the corporate body itself reference must be made to Prof. J. E. B. Mayor's very valuable edition of Baker's "History of St John's College."

It is hoped that this account will be of interest to the members of the "ancient and religious" foundation and also to some persons who have never been connected with our college or even university. For it is curious and instructive to trace the changes which our old ecclesiastical buildings have undergone as time has altered the habits, duties, employments and tastes of their occupants.

In the reign of Henry II., or at about that time, a burgess of Cambridge named Henry Frost founded on a piece of waste land a small hospital for poor sick and infirm persons, and then or shortly afterwards Augustinian Brethren were placed in charge of it. The foundation deeds have long been lost, and no copy of them exists. The brethren retained possession until the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and mother of King Henry VII., obtained papal bulls and the other requisite powers to remove them and establish in their stead the collegiate body which still exists. At that time the

¹ In the time of John Dunham (Master, A.D. 1473), see Mayor's Baker, 46.

hospital had fallen into a very decayed state, there being only the master and three brothers remaining (Baker, 50), and its buildings seem also to have been very much out of repair (Baker, 67. 39). We therefore find in these buildings, and those of the college, a series of changes extending over a period of at least six hundred years: an architectural history which no other building in the University can shew, except the chapel of Jesus College. Unfortunately, all these interesting buildings had to be removed, but without their removal we could not have obtained the knowledge of them which we now possess, as many of their most interesting features were hidden by the successive alterations which had been considered desirable or necessary to fit them for their modern uses.

CHAPTER II.

HOSPITAL.

THE two buildings that have recently been pulled down were erected for the use of the Hospital. They were (1) the INFIRMARY, and (2) the CHAPEL. They were erected for the hospital, but much altered to accommodate them to the requirements of the college. With the domestic buildings we have nothing to do: indeed we know nothing of those of the hospital; not even their site. In its earliest state the hospital probably did not require more than a single large and long room, of which the eastern end formed an oratory. In this the "poor and infirm" persons, for whose benefit the hospital was founded in or before the time of Nigellus, Bp. of Ely (A.D. 1133—69), were received, and mass said for them and in their sight as they lay in their beds.

In those early times the foundation appears to have been very poor, and in all probability the room used for these purposes was a wooden edifice similar to the houses of the town. But soon afterwards (between the years 1180 and 1200) a stone building with an oratory was erected. The remains of this building existed until quite recently, although nearly all its architectural features were obscured by its alteration into chambers for students. It will be called the *Infirmary* in this essay, but was popularly known as the "Labyrinth." The Augustinian brethren seem soon to have required a separate chapel for their devotions, and accordingly in the latter half of the thirteenth century a distinct and rather large chapel

was erected for them, and this was the building which continued in use (although with considerable alterations) by the hospital and college until 1869. Probably the attempt of Bp. Hugh de Balsham to place secular scholars in the same house as the Augustinian brethren (A.D. 1280) may have rendered it necessary to erect this large chapel.

As far as we can learn, either from records or from the building itself, this chapel remained unaltered until it was remodelled for the use of the college (A.D. 1514) and its ancient architectural appearance destroyed. At that time also, or soon afterwards, the four chantries were added; a part was secularised to form a lodging for the master, and the infirmary finally devoted to secular uses. At a later period, for the exact time is unknown, the floor was raised about 1 foot 9 inches; and still later the chamber (possibly used for an organ) over Fisher's chantry was appropriated by the master, Leonard Pilkington, to his own use. He at that time also converted the infirmary into a stable and storehouse. It is possible likewise that it was he who made Ashton's chantry an appendage to the lodge. The last alteration to be noticed was the destruction of Thompson's and Keyton's chantries, which still existed when Logan's view of the college was taken (c. 1688).

A reference to the ground-plan (Plan 3) will shew the situation of the several buildings and render the description of them more intelligible.

CHAPTER III.

THE INFIRMARY.

UNTIL the necessity arose of removing the Infirmary to admit of the erection of the new chapel, nothing was known of its real architectural character, nor did any tradition remain of its original use or its age. It had been so completely disguised by alterations that scarcely any traces of antiquity could be seen about it.

On the side next St John's Lane there were the outlines of an old doorway which had manifestly been altered at least once, and of two or three lancet-windows. These were so faint as not necessarily to convey any idea of their age. On the side next the college all the old work was destroyed or hidden by modern alterations. The east end was apparently of Tudor date or even later, and presented to view in St John's Street a wall of red brick terminating in a gable and pierced by three very late windows which gave light to three floors. The west end was, as far as we know, always plain and devoid of any openings.

The removal of the floors shewed that the whole building had formed one long room, 78 feet 4 inches in length and 22 feet 3 inches in breadth internally; also that there had been Early English lancet-windows in its north wall. The walls were very hastily removed, for as no idea existed of their possessing any interest, the contractors were allowed to proceed as they pleased in clearing the ground. The building, when it came into their hands, was only considered as three floors of very bad students' rooms, which we were all glad for the credit of the college should never again be occupied. Attempts were

made, after the interior was partially cleared, to ascertain the original state of the building, but without much success. Those who had altered one fine room into three floors of chambers had effectually hidden all the architectural features which it once possessed; internally, by carefully filling up every hollow, levelling all projections, and covering the walls with a coat of very hard plaster; and externally, by the new face of brick-work on the east end, and the insertion of late windows wherever they were required.

When the wall forming the east end was taken down, very little attention was paid to its structure; but fortunately before it was completely destroyed Prof. Willis and the Rev. D. J. Stewart had an opportunity of examining it, and they discovered that the east end of the room had originally been lighted by an Early English triplet. They saw some of the stones of these windows in situ, and had an opportunity of examining others. They also took careful note of their mouldings, and I have been favoured by them with the use of their drawings, and permission to publish part of them on the accompanying Plate (II).

Fortunately it was necessary to retain a part of the south wall, to prevent the back of Bp. Fisher's chantry, which was full of seats used in connection with the chapel, being laid open. This part of the wall had recently formed one side of the passage made to give access to the Labyrinth, and had therefore been carefully flattened, plastered and whitewashed. The removal of this plaster exposed to view some beautiful remnants of the old edifice. A view of these taken from a photograph is annexed (Pl. 10). It will be seen that a series of Early English lancet-windows was found, as well as some other curious and somewhat unintelligible remains. We may perhaps judge of the original state of each wall of this building by these remnants of that on the south side. The windows were of the earliest form of the Early English style. It is probable that they, together with the remainder of the edifice, were erected between the years 1180 and 1200, as we know from an ordinance of the Bishop of Ely (1208) that the hospital had a chapel or some oratory at that date; for he then made an order to defend the parson of All

Saints' Church from any loss by the parishioners of that parish being admitted to sacraments or oblations by the master and brethren of St John's Hospital: and the convent of St Rhadegund also granted free and pure chantry to the hospital for ever.

The range of windows was not continued at equal intervals from one end of the room to the other, neither were they all equally elaborate in their decoration. Commencing from the eastern end, the first window (which was 18 inches from the inner side of the eastern wall) was furnished with the most elaborate mouldings proper to its style, and had a shaft in each of its jambs. The crown of this, as of all the other windows, was raised 14 ft. 6 in. above the floor; the openings were 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and 9 inches wide; the window-sills were about 7 ft. from the ground; and the slopes descended from their sills to within 6 ft. 3 in. of the floor. The other windows were plain but good examples of the lancet-windows of the latter part of the 12th century. The space intervening between the splay of the first and second windows was 7 ft. 6 in., and that between their actual openings was 10 feet. The second, third and fourth windows were 4 ft. 6 in. apart, the distance between their inner jambs being 2 ft. 6 in. Between the fourth and fifth windows there was a blank space of nine feet. A series similar in all respects to the second, third and fourth windows doubtless followed, but we only found traces of two of these, as the others to the west of them had been totally destroyed, or completely altered, when the building was adapted to domestic purposes. As the wall extended 25 feet 5 inches to the west of the sixth window, we may reasonably conclude that at least three more openings originally existed.

It will be seen that the uniformity of this range of windows is broken in two places, (1) by an interval of 7 ft. 6 in. between the first and second, and (2) by a space of 9 feet between the fourth and fifth. In the latter space (2) traces remained of a doorway, from which all the ashler had been long since removed. It seems to have been an entrance into the infirmary from the south, as was a similarly situated doorway on the north side of the room from St John's Lane.

The former therefore was probably the way to the private part of the hospital, the latter the way to the town. These doorways had both been much altered, by more modern arches being inserted in them, before they ceased to be used or wanted as open passages.

The removal of the plaster exposed to view, in the space (1) between the first and second windows, a very beautiful double Piscina, much resembling those at Jesus College and at Histon, and of so nearly the same date, that there is a very great probability of their having been designed and executed by the same persons. Our piscina is wider but not so lofty as that at Jesus College; the lateral shafts are quite free, and are not continued below the drains; the spandrels and the central space between the interpenetrating mouldings are open; there is a continuous open space extending from side to side at the back, but the springers have projections connecting them with the wall, laterally in the case of the lateral, and posteriorly in that of the central springers, which is a very peculiar and uncommon construction. The whole was probably inclosed in a compartment like that at Jesus College, but of this no part remained, although a roughly chiselled line was in exactly the place where it should have been. All the projecting parts of the mouldings were planed down, so as to form a level surface for the plaster with which the wall was coated, and the frame (which adds so much to the beauty of that at Jesus College) probably disappeared by that barbarous treatment. The basins of the drains differed; that to the right was circular, that on the left hand formed a quatrefoil, but they were very rudely made, and the whole work, although beautifully designed, and very effective in appearance, is found on close inspection to be rather roughly executed. The sill, the shafts, and their bases are of Barnack stone, but the arches of clunch. This piscina forms a square of about 5 feet 6 inches in front, and the hollow penetrates 9 inches into the wall. It was 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor. The Plates (12 and 13) will shew the features of this beautiful work, and its sad state when uncovered, far better than any more elaborate description. They are engraved from fine photographs taken by Mr Nichols. Sir G. G. Scott

has removed it into the new chapel, and has made such repairs as were absolutely necessary.

Above the piscina there was a rectangular opening, shewn on Pl. 10, passing quite through the wall, 3 ft. in height by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. It was almost entirely plain and had been closed by a shutter. It seemed to have been part of the original work, and may have opened into some narrow passage connecting this part of the infirmary with the ancient dormitory of the brethren, but of this we know nothing, not even where the dormitory was situated. It could only have been intended to look through, so as to see what was passing in the infirmary without entering it. The sills of the first, third and fifth windows had been destroyed at a late date, to admit of doorways being made below them, two of which remained in use until the destruction of the building. The use of that formerly under the third window is not apparent, as it seemed to be of later date than the erection of Fisher's chantry, into which it must have opened. As we know nothing of the use made of the infirmary after the dissolution of the Hospital, until the time when Leonard Pilkington was master of the college, and the infirmary was finally applied to secular uses, there may then have been some advantage in having a communication between the chantry and the infirmary. It is remarkable that this doorway should have been required, as the much older one between the fourth and fifth windows already existed, and would have afforded such a communication. It is taken for granted that this building was the infirmary of the Hospital, and the style of its architecture shews that it was erected in the last quarter of the 12th century, at or about the time when the Augustinian brethren were added to the old foundation. The room was doubtless divided into two parts by a wooden screen, the exact situation of which it is now impossible to determine. The eastern division would then form the oratory of the brethren; the western the infirmary for the sick. By this common mediæval arrangement, the sick persons had the advantage of being present at the services of the church without moving from their beds. Many instances of this arrangement still exist in Roman Catholic countries;

the remains of such buildings are found in England, and in a few cases the oratory and hospital continue in use as of old only so much alteration having been made as was necessary to meet the requirements of modern times. The presence of the piscina clearly shews that there was an altar at the eastern end of this building, and the more elaborate character of the easternmost of the observed windows proves that that end of the room was more highly decorated than the rest, probably as being rendered sacred by the services of the Church.

In the time of Baker this building was believed to have been the old chapel of the House, but in a late note to his history he supposed it to have been the chapel of St John the Baptist "whereof mention is made both in Bp. Alcock's register and Caius." But this is an oversight, as he probably had in view St John's Hostel, which stood near St John the Baptist's Church, on the site of King's College, for I cannot find any notice of it in *Caii Historia*, or his *De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae*; or he may have been misled by the error committed in A.D. 1312, when the master of this House was taxed to a tallage as of the Hospital of St John the Baptist. The first notice of it occurs in 1560 when Fisher's and Ashton's chantries were deprived of their altars, the chamber over the former turned into a chamber for the advantage of the master, the infirmary made into stables for the master's horses, and its eastern end (the oratory) made into a store-house for the college. This happened when Leonard Pilkington was master (Baker, 153). Baker (43) shews from the college-books that this was the position of the stables in 1573 when Caius wrote his work *De antiquitate, &c.* and Caius (106) tells us that the stables were in the ancient chapel of the hospital. His words are: "vetus sacellum fratrum Sancti Joannis Evangelistae (quod jam Collegii Sancti Joannis stabulum est)." In 1587—8 the horses and goods were removed and the three floors of rooms formed in it. Baker quotes from the *Liber Thesaurarii* of this date that "hospitium novum intra precinctum collegii, ubi olim erat hospitale D. Johannis" was formed by L. Pilkington.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

WE have already mentioned that in the latter half of the 13th century the Augustinian brethren found it advisable to erect a chapel for their own use quite distinct from the infirmary, although they probably retained the oratory at the east end of that room for the benefit of the sick, to whom a considerable part of the revenues of the hospital were, or ought to have been devoted. It has also been suggested that the introduction of Secular scholars into the house by Hugh de Balsham in 1280 may have been one, and perhaps the chief reason for the erection of a large and separate chapel, the quire of which must always have been far larger than was required for the master and five or six Regular brethren.

It is well known that those Secular scholars did not agree well with the Regular brethren, and were soon removed to form the college of St Peter.

The chapel was about 121 ft. long by $25\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad. It was divided into three parts by two transverse walls each pierced by a large and lofty arch 15 ft. wide and $47\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and placed about 13 ft. apart. To the east of them was the quire and to the west the nave or ante-chapel. These walls were probably connected above by arches and supported a slender tower 15 or 16 feet square, but of which no trace, except the existence of one of these walls and the foundations of the other, remained after the building had been altered to suit the requirements of the college.

The original quire was 63 ft. long; the nave 44 ft.; the place between the tower-arches 13 ft. 3 in. from east to west. The windows were in the Early Decorated style; one at the east end, three on each side of the quire; none in the space under the tower; one on each side a little to the west of the tower, but no others in the nave except the west window itself. The east window was $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and certainly not less than 30 ft. high. It consisted of three lights, as known with certainty from the original plan of it drawn upon a piece of clunch which was found in the wall. Similar mediæval architects' plans have been found, although very rarely, drawn upon stones and employed as building material when done with. This plan has been exactly copied from a rubbing in Pl. 9. The bases of attached shafts like those of the other windows remained to shew its width. The side windows were 8 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, their sill being 7 ft. 7 in. from the floor: with the exception of that on the south side nearest to the east, the sill of which was 11 ft. above the floor, so as to clear the roof of a sacristy which seems to have existed there, and of which the foundations and one of the jambs of the door remained. All these windows appear to have been contemporary, except the west window, which was rather more modern although still of the Decorated style. The west window was probably 12 ft. wide, but its height has not been discovered, owing to the very great alterations which were made in the western wall. A small portion of its sill and part of one jamb are all that remained, but the discontinuance of an ancient stringcourse in the wall led to the determination of its probable width. (See Pl. 8.)

In the south wall close to the site of the altar there was a small ambry, 17 inches wide by 2 ft. 3 in. high, and 30 inches from the ground. At the same level, and 5 inches to the west of the ambry, there was an Early Decorated double piscina, which was apparently about 3 ft. 6 in. high, and 3 ft. 2 in. wide; but the top was very nearly destroyed. In one of its lower corners a square hole, 24 inches by 18, had been made quite through the wall in the Perpendicular period, to serve as a squint communicating with Dr Thompson's chantry. It was so arranged, as just to avoid the wall of the

Perpendicular domestic buildings, which formed the eastern side of the chantry. At about 7 inches to the east of this piscina there was what looked like a large Perpendicular sham window, 7 ft. 5 in. wide, but only 4 ft. 9 in. high. This apparent window had never been a real window. It was divided into five spaces, resembling the lights of a window, but which might perhaps be more properly called panels. These panels may have come from some other place, as they bore the matrices of small brasses, apparently turned upside down. On one of the panels the name IOHN. OVERALL and also C: I: C: R were rudely cut as with a pocket-knife. The door to the chantry, situated behind this panelled space, was 7 ft. from it, and in the Perpendicular style. It was 5 ft. 9 in. high, and 2 ft. 3 in. wide. On its eastern side the jamb of a rather wider doorway of Early Decorated date remained. This earlier door probably led into the sacristy, which most likely occupied the site of Dr Thompson's chantry. Over this door there was a broken space in the wall, which may have formed a niche for a statue; and between the top of the door and that space there was a horizontal rough stone, from which an inscription may have been removed. (See Pl. 4.)

The next opening in the south wall, with the exception of the windows, was between the two transverse walls. It formed a doorway (see Plates 1, 5 and 7,) 4 ft. 2 in. wide, and 8 feet high, but was placed internally under an arch 10 feet high, which did not extend through the wall. This doorway was quite close to the western transverse wall, and between it and the eastern of those walls there was a small holy-water stoup.

The wall on the north side of the quire seems to have been originally continuous, except that there were three fine Early Decorated windows in it. These, like all the others, were altered in Bishop Fisher's time, by the insertion of narrower and lower Perpendicular windows in their places. Each of these was put centrally in the old window-space; the old mouldings being left untouched but embedded in the wall. This applies also to the inserted windows on the south side, with the exception of that over Thompson's chantry, which was placed as far to the west as the opening would

allow, so that it might be just clear of the domestic buildings of the college, which were erected at that time. At the same date or very soon afterwards, the most eastern of the northern windows was wholly removed, but its former existence was shewn on the destruction of the wall, by a small part of one of its sides remaining embedded in the wall, and in its original place. The space formed by the removal of this window and the wall beneath it was filled by three good but late Perpendicular arches, opening into Bishop Fisher's chantry, and over them by a fine wide but low Perpendicular arch, which connected the chapel with a chamber over that chantry. This arch (Pl. 2) was 10 ft. 5 in. high, and 7 ft. 11 in. wide. The three arches beneath it (now called the Fisher Arches) have been removed from this place, and re-erected as a memorial of Bishop Fisher, at the end of the south transept of the new chapel. As the chantry into which they opened occupied the whole space between the infirmary and the chapel, it could have no windows to the north, but had one small window to the west, and that alone. Probably the passage (*N* on Plan 2) was then formed and prevented any eastern window being possible. The chamber over it had a window at each end, as well as one on its north side, opening above the wall of the infirmary. It is difficult to discover any use for this room, with its fine open arch communicating with the quire, unless possibly an organ was placed in it. But I am not aware of any instance of an organ so placed in a mediæval building. The chantry thus occupying the whole space between the old buildings, a part of the south wall of the infirmary was made to serve as the north wall of the chantry: the outside of the infirmary wall thus becoming the inside of the wall of the chantry. Of course this blocked up some of the windows of the infirmary, but that was of little consequence, as the building had then ceased to be used for its original purpose. The wall of the infirmary did not rise much above its own Early English windows, but the wall wanted to form the north side of the supposed organ-chamber was built upon it in the 16th century. The original line of the roof of the infirmary is shewn in Plate 10 by a horizontal series

of holes, and the line of a later roof, passing across the closed Perpendicular window of the "organ-chamber," may also be seen. The square-headed doorway to the right in that view, was a way made at a late period, to afford access to the chamber when it was converted into a dwelling-room by L. Pilkington (A.D. 1560). He then doubtless built up the arch which opened into the chapel, concealed the fine oak ceiling with plaster, and totally disguised the character of the room. Probably the organ, if ever in this chamber, was at this time removed to replace the rood (which most likely stood on the rood-loft during the reign of Queen Mary), and the chamber being thus rendered of no use, the master took possession of it, and converted it to his own benefit.

In removing the wall between this arch and the next window to the west, a stone was found imbedded in the wall low down between them on which the name of THOMAS PYLKINGTON was twice scratched with some sharp instrument, also the name (as far as it could be deciphered) of ROB. BOKET, and a mark similar to those used by notaries public. T. Pylkington was elected a fellow of the college in 1580, and this discovery shews that some material alteration or repair took place at that spot soon after the middle of the 16th century.

There seem to have been old stalls which did not cover so much of the wall as those lately in use: for at a height of 10 feet 4 inches from the old pavement there was a string-course extending all along both sides from the east end to the position of the eastern quire-arch. It was cut away to allow of the close application of the late stalls to the wall. There was also a stringcourse between the springs of the arches of the windows. At the eastern quire-arch the character of the masonry altered: it was in equal courses to the east, and in alternate broad and narrow courses between the arches. In the recent state of the building all the interior peculiarities were hidden by high linen-pattern pannelling and above it with plaster. Between the two transverse walls there was a Perpendicular window in the north and another in the south wall, but no trace could be found of any earlier openings ever having existed there.

It has been already stated that only the western of these transverse walls remained. It was 3 ft. 3 in. thick, and the grand Early Decorated arch which pierced it was 15 ft. 6 in. wide and about 30 ft. high. The height of the fine oak ceiling of the whole modern chapel was about 32 ft., but as the level of the floor had been raised it was difficult to determine the original height exactly. The western arch had been closed below by a stone screen, flush with its western face and about 9 ft. 3 in. high. All that remained of the other transverse wall was the foundation with its base mouldings, which exactly corresponded with those of the western wall, but the traces of its attachment to the north and south walls could be seen quite up to their top. This arch seems to have been of the same size as the other, and was closed by a screen flush with its eastern face. Thus an inclosed space was formed under the tower, opening by a great arch into the quire, and by another similar arch into the nave, both closed below by high stone screens, and entered from without by the small doorway in the south wall which has been already described. The great Early Decorated arch which remained was almost hidden and very much injured by the modern organ and its loft being placed in it (Pl. 3).

Such an arrangement as this, where a tower much narrower than the building is placed between the nave and quire, was not unusual in the churches of the minor orders. But the presence of the two screens is a considerable difficulty, although the two arches were to be expected. One screen would have been quite sufficient to separate the part used by the Augustinian brethren from that open to the public.

The nave, which was 44 feet long, had certainly two Early Decorated windows, one to the north over Ashton's chantry and one to the south over that of Keyton, but both had been altered into Perpendicular ones at the same time as those in the quire. The sill of the Perpendicular windows was 11 feet from the floor. There may possibly have been one window in each wall to the west of these, but all trace of them had vanished, and I doubt if they ever existed. At

the time when Bishop Fisher's alterations were made, this short nave was divided into two parts; one to form an ante-chapel and the other to become a part of the master's lodge¹. The wall between these parts had two doors, and divided a late window in the south wall so as to admit light from it into each division. The arch and door of Ashton's chantry were on the north side of the portion reserved to form part of the chapel. They were Perpendicular in style. Under the arch which originally opened into this chantry, but which was built up at the time when the chantry itself was appropriated by the master, the monument in commemoration of Dr Ashton, which is now placed in the north transept of the new chapel, originally stood. The door and arch of Keyton's chantry were on the south side of the same space. Probably they were both built up at the time when the chantry was removed. The arch was $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, but only 4 ft. 2 in. high, and nearly flat with an ogive ornament above (Pl. 6). The slab, which may have borne an effigy or been intended for one, was 5 ft. above the old pavement, and had a panelled space below it with three large shields of much defaced heraldic bearings. The door of this chantry was 7 ft. high and 2 ft. 9 in. wide. It was not arched, but closed above by two stones leaning against each other (Pl. 1). On the outer edge of one of these stones the name of I. CHESTER, 1657, had been cut, shewing that the door had not been at that time so effectually built up as was afterwards the case; for in recent years no trace of this doorway or the arch could be detected externally.

There was a doorway in the angle between the north wall and the quire-arch, which gave access to a turret-stair leading to the organ-loft. The wall of this turret, which projected slightly on the outside of the chapel, was partly old and partly modern. Access to it had originally been obtained by a door 2 ft. 3 in. wide, in the north-west corner of the space under the tower. This latter doorway was quite closed and partly removed, when the modern access to the staircase was formed. This probably happened when the chapel was re-

¹ Similarly at Jesus College a considerable part of the nave of the Church was cut off to form the Master's lodge within its walls.

modelled by Bp. Fisher, for the wall closing the doorway was quite hidden by stalls of that date.

The other division of the original nave was altogether modernized. It was divided by two floors into chambers to form part of the lodge, and very late Perpendicular windows and doors were inserted, so as best to afford access and light to them. Thus all trace of the original state of the interior of this part of the building was obliterated; and as even the roof over it was not similar to that put upon the part retained as a chapel by Fisher, reasonable doubt existed of its ever having formed part of the chapel, until the discovery of the original west window and other traces of the older state of the building were found in the walls. Such of the mouldings belonging to this window as could be recovered, are given on Pl. 8. The ground-floor formed an approach to the chapel, to the master's lodge, and to the combination rooms. For this purpose three doorways were made in the old walls, one to the first court of the college as the entrance, one in the north wall to give access to the turret-stair leading to the lodge, and one at the north-east end of the western wall as a way to the combination rooms. The great west window was almost entirely removed, and fire-places and flues inserted where it had been. Apparently the original entrance to the quire was on the north side, nearly, but not exactly, in the same place as the door to the stairs leading to the lodge (this will be noticed again when treating upon the outside of the building), for there were no traces of a south or west door except that of late Perpendicular date, forming the modern entrance to the chapel. They were searched for carefully when the walls were pulled down. The entrance referred to as used by the college seems to have been made for it, and was not an altered older doorway. It was closed by a fine original oak door, which, together with the arch, has been removed to form the entrance into the space to the north of the second court.

From the great height of the east window it is clear that the original roof of the building must have had a very high pitch, but the ceiling put on by Bp. Fisher was almost flat, and did not extend over the secularized part, which had an ordinary roof like that of any other house.

The original floor was apparently about 2 ft. lower than the recent one in all the western part of the building. It was certainly 2 ft. lower on both sides of the transverse walls. But at the east end there was no trace of any lower floor than that which existed to the last, nor was it ascertained with any certainty where the difference of original level had commenced, though probably the higher level did not extend far to the west of the site of the altar, which itself shewed signs of having been slightly lowered.

The walls were decorated with fresco paintings in the time of the Hospital. Traces of them were found in various places, and especially the remains of a large and elaborate painting of St Christopher which existed behind the wainscot in the secularized part of the nave.

CHAPTER V.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

WE will now consider the exterior of the Chapel, which was at first quite simple and uniform in appearance. It formed a long and lofty building with a roof of very high pitch, and having a rather slender square tower rising out of the roof at a little to the west of the middle. The only deviation from regularity was caused by a sacristy attached to the eastern end of the south side, which must have had a low roof as there was a window over it; and a semicircular turret inclosing the rood-loft staircase near the middle of the north side, which probably did not rise higher than was absolutely required. The buttresses were arranged rather irregularly on account of the existence of the tower. There were two buttresses placed at right angles at each of the angles at the east and also at the west end; one between each of the windows of the quire on both sides; two on each side severally prolonging the transverse walls which supported the tower; and one on each side of the ante-chapel at a little to the east of its middle. There were three fine Decorated windows on each side, to the east of the tower, but only one could be discovered to have ever existed on each side to the west of the tower. There was a small low entrance doorway to the south of the tower; and a small doorway giving admission to the ante-chapel towards the western end of the north wall. The great east window occupied the greater part of the east end, and a corre-

sponding but smaller window existed at the west end. No trace of any entrance, except those above mentioned, could be found, and there is no reason to suppose that any other ever existed. The walls were three feet thick, except at the west end, where the wall was only two feet thick, and the west window shewed by its mouldings that, although of decidedly Decorated style, it was erected at a somewhat later period than the rest of the building. It appears not improbable that the domestic buildings of the Hospital extended towards the south from the westernmost part of the ante-chapel, and that therefore no opening was required, even if possible, in that part of the wall; that the entrance used by the brethren and connecting the chapel with the inhabited part of the house was that above mentioned, which opened under the tower; also that the laity were admitted into the ante-chapel by the door in the western part of the north wall. This latter door opened into a space having towards the east the infirmary, and towards the north St John's Lane, which bounded the site of the hospital on that side. Can the west end of the chapel and the western side of the domestic buildings have abutted on the northern continuation of Milne Street¹? This seems likely, judging by the direction of that street where it now terminates at the south side of the great court of Trinity College. It is however right to state that we

¹ It seems probable that Milne Street commencing at Queens' College, passing through the site of King's College, and between Caius College and Trinity Hall, up to the site of Michael House, did not stop there, but originally extended across what is now the great court of Trinity College by Michael House and King's Hall, the exact sites of which are not very clearly determined. It probably passed in front of the present Master's lodge of Trinity College and communicated at right angles with the lane upon which the gate in the tower of King's Hall (now the clock-tower of Trinity College) opened. That lane was closed when Trinity Chapel was built, for it stands partly upon the site of the lane. From this point it seems much more probable that Milne Street continued by a nearly straight course across the west side of the present first court of St John's College, where the west end of the chapel of the Hospital must have abutted upon it, and then along the line of a recently closed thoroughfare called the Globe Passage into Bridge Street; than that it should (as has been supposed) have curved towards the east and leaving St John's Hospital to the left have gone along St John's Street to join Bridge Street. If the clock-tower of Trinity College is on its original site, as I quite think is the case, Milne Street can hardly have extended from the part of it still in existence behind Caius College to the east side of St John's Hospital, for that tower and the court of King's Hall must have been exactly in its way. But my readers must judge for themselves, as there is nothing more than probability to guide us.

could not discover any traces of the foundations of the supposed domestic buildings, although we searched as far as it was admissible to disturb the pavement of the college court. They may have been removed together with the buildings themselves, when the first court of St John's College was formed, and the stones used in the walls of the new buildings then erected.

The ground at the east end of the chapel has risen one foot nine inches since that part of the edifice was built, so that the earth-table was quite buried. This must have taken place before any covered passage went round the east end. That passage has existed from the time when Bp. Fisher erected the college buildings, and may have been much older.

The intervals between the buttresses varied considerably, as also did their thickness; some were 2 ft. 3 in. thick, others 3 ft. 3 in. Commencing from the east end, the intervals between the first, second, and third buttresses were 19 ft., the fourth interval was only 10 ft. 7 in., because the buttresses were required to resist the thrust of the great arches supporting the tower; the fifth space, was again, 19 ft. wide, and the last was 22 ft. 6 in. in width.

We thus obtain a good idea of the appearance of the chapel of the hospital, but when altered to suit the college it was very much changed for the worse. All the fine old windows gave place to smaller Perpendicular windows inserted in the original openings; the pitch of the roof was much lowered, a low embattled wall was built in front of the east end to form a passage from the infirmary and to connect that old building with the college buildings in one continuous front, for both of these buildings projected to the east of the chapel. The space (*N* on Plan 2) thus inclosed and roofed was lighted by three small Perpendicular windows of three lights, one of these windows opened into a small space (*e*) used as a gyp-room for the adjoining rooms (*O*), and the other two gave light to the passage (*N*) which led to the small court (*d*) between the chapel and the infirmary. In order to admit of an easy approach to this passage, the two buttresses at the S.E. angle of the chapel were removed, and some way must

have been made through or round Dr Thompson's¹ chantry which replaced the old sacristy. We are not informed of the time when these alterations took place, nor if, as is most probable, they were made when the wall in front of the east end was erected. We do not know what use was made of the space (*N*), but it probably became a passage when Dr Whitaker altered the infirmary into rooms in 1587—8.

Looking now at the south side, a part of the first bay was overlapped by the domestic buildings (*O*) of the College, and the wall of the chapel was extended up to the street by a new piece which had no real connection with the old wall, but only continued it in the same line. The remainder of this bay and the second buttress were included in Dr Thompson's chantry (*k*), which was, as we learn from Loggan's view, a low building projecting considerably into the court. It had small Perpendicular windows in its two free sides (for one side of course adjoined the chapel, and another was quite close to the domestic buildings, and so could have no window), and communicated with the chapel by a narrow doorway placed quite close to the second buttress, and by a squint already mentioned as opening into the Decorated piscina, and so slanted as just to clear the wall of the domestic buildings. This chantry existed in 1707 (Baker, 92), but was afterwards so completely removed that we could find very slight traces even of its foundations. When the excavations were made for the foundation of the new lecture-rooms, clear proofs of the former existence of a rectangular building (perhaps the old sacristy) were discovered, but none of the bay window of Dr Thompson's chantry. These foundations extended 9 ft. into the court from the eastern side of the second buttress, and were then carried parallel with the wall of the chapel up to the college buildings. Probably the additions made to these foundations when the sacristy was altered into a chantry for Dr Thompson were very slight, or consisted only of the bay window, and were easily removed when the chantry was pulled down. On the east side of the Perpendicular doorway to the chantry

¹ Dr Thompson was Master of Christ's College and Vice-Chancellor twice in succession, A.D. 1509—10 and 1510—11.

one jamb of the old Decorated doorway of the sacristy remained in the wall, and it is not easy to conceive the cause of the old opening being altered at the time when the use and form of these buildings were changed. On the western side of the foundation of the sacristy and external to it, a small portion of pavement formed of glazed tiles was met with at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the present level of the ground. It is not known how far this pavement extended, as further excavation could not be made.

The doorway between the fourth and fifth buttresses had been permanently closed and plastered over externally, and hidden by the stalls within the building.

Further to the west was Keyton's¹ chantry (*L*); an oblong rectangular building not projecting so much into the court as that of Dr Thompson. Its east and west sides were continuations of the fifth and sixth buttresses. There was a buttress at each of the angles and one in the middle of the south side. Also, there were two small windows in the south side. It opened into the ante-chapel by the door and low arch already described. This chantry is shewn in Loggan's view (A.D. 1668), but was not remaining when T. Baker became a fellow in 1680 (Baker, 90).

Nothing original remained on the south side of the chapel to the west of this chantry, but there was a small three-light Perpendicular window, and doorway of the same date forming the entrance to the chapel of the college. If the idea that the domestic buildings of the Hospital here adjoined the chapel is correct, the absence of any ancient feature in this part of the wall is accounted for. If they were not here, some other building must have existed of which we know nothing; for otherwise there would surely have been an Early Decorated window here.

The large west window had completely disappeared, and all trace of it was hidden by the erection of the combination rooms (*D*) against the west end of the old chapel and the Master's lodge over them. The door recently used as an entrance to the combination rooms from what had been the

¹ For an account of Dr Keyton, see Baker's *History*, p. 92, and Cooper's *Athenæ*, i. 48.

western part of the ante-chapel had no ancient features; and as there does not seem to have been any want of a door at this spot, one is not likely to have existed before it was required for the convenience of the college. A large fireplace had been made below and outside the original west window for the combination rooms, and another was inserted at a little above the sill of that window, also on its outside for the Master's study, and others both within and without to warm the bedrooms of the lodge. The wall on both sides of the window and above it had been nearly destroyed and rebuilt in a very rough manner. But a portion of one of the jambs and a small part of the other, a fragment of the window-sill and the springing of the arch, remained in the wall and came to light on its removal. As this wall had ceased to be external and become only a party-wall between dwelling-rooms, the weakness caused by these mutilations was not of much consequence.

Returning now to the east end, and taking the north side of the building, we will proceed as before. The two buttresses at the north-east corner were embedded in the wall of Fisher's chantry (*I*), in such a manner that its eastern wall was as much to the east of the east end of the chapel, as the buttress projected from that wall. This chantry also extended beyond the second buttress on the north side of the chapel, and that buttress had been removed, together with the whole of the north wall between it and the north-east corner of the original building, and replaced by the arches already described as opening into this chantry, and by the wide arch connecting the supposed organ-chamber and the chapel. These two chambers were ceiled with fine carved oak. As the north side of the chapel was very much out of view, the workmen in Fisher's time did not think it necessary to remove all trace of the old work from it, as they did from the south side. Thus the Early Decorated string-courses remained untouched, and some parts of the hood-mouldings of the windows were also visible. It was therefore from the study of this part of the building, that Professor Willis arrived at the conclusion, that much of the early work remained hidden in the walls, and it was here that

Sir G. G. Scott went to discover the form and tracery of the original windows. In the view of the remains of the infirmary (Pl. 10), the outline of the top of one of the old windows is shewn, as well as part of the Perpendicular window inserted in its place, as they appeared after Sir G. G. Scott's examination of them.

Then followed three Perpendicular windows, of which two replaced Early Decorated ones, but the third (between the fourth and fifth buttresses) had been added in Fisher's time, for no trace of an original window could be found, when the wall was carefully examined. A fifth buttress may never have existed, as it would have been in the way of the stair and its slightly projecting turret, which led to the rood-loft, and perhaps to the upper part of the tower.

Ashton's¹ chantry (*M*) occupied the space between the west side of that turret and the position of the sixth buttress, of which also all trace had been removed, and the wall of the chantry had taken its place. It was a low oblong rectangular building with a nearly flat roof and fine oak ceiling. It had a window to the east, another to the west, with a small external door by its side, and two windows opening to the north. This chantry had long since been separated by a wall from the ante-chapel, the entrance from the chapel built up, and the room itself appropriated as an outhouse for the lodge.

To the west of Ashton's chantry there was a large brick turret (much like those in the second court), enclosing a stair which formed the main entrance to the lodge, and also gave access to the upper rooms in the Master's occupation. Very much of the wall to the west of this turret was modern, *i.e.* built for the College, not the Hospital (as was also the turret itself), and had modern openings made in it to suit the convenience of the lodge. But enough traces of the original wall remained, to shew that it was not wholly rebuilt. Fragments of the two Early Decorated string courses were also in their original places; one at the level of the old window-sills, and the other at that of the springs of their

¹ Concerning Hugh Ashton, see Baker's *History*, p. 93, and Cooper's *Athenæ*, i. 26.

arches. When the brick turret which led to the lodge was taken down, it was found that the lower of those stringcourses suddenly rose 13 inches, so as to pass over a doorway. This was apparent only on the west side, as more of the wall had been removed on the other side of the door, to form the much larger opening wanted for the turret. When the wall itself was taken down, the two lowest stones of the eastern jamb were found in their original place, and shewed by their mouldings (Pl. 8) that this doorway belonged to the Decorated building. This is the doorway mentioned above, as the entrance probably provided for the use of the laity, when admitted to the ante-chapel. The lower stringcourse was 9 ft. 4 in. above the ground, but where it passed over the door it rose to 10 ft. 7 in., and afterwards fell again to its original level, which it retained until it reached the north-west angle of the building. It then again rose 4 inches to pass close under the west window.

All these walls seem to have been originally built of squared blocks of excellent clunch, but they were repaired by Bp. Fisher with any materials that could be procured. They therefore presented a very ruinous appearance in some parts, when the plaster was removed. Even the mouldings of the doors and windows, and of the great quire-arch, were formed of clunch. But amongst these blocks many pieces of much harder stone were interspersed. These must have formed parts of an older building, as amongst them there were some very fine bold specimens of the dog's-tooth ornament. It is of course impossible to conjecture to what edifice they may have belonged, but it was probably some part of the original domestic buildings of the Hospital, which had to be removed, when the chapel was built in the 13th century.

I have now concluded all that it seems requisite to say concerning this interesting building, which no longer exists, but of the details of which it was desirable that some record should remain.

CHAPTER VI.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBS IN THE OLD CHAPEL.

WHEN the old chapel was pulled down, it was considered advisable to leave the slabs covering the graves of those who were interred within it in their places, and to mark out the site by not removing the foundations of the old building. Those monuments which were attached to the walls have been removed into the new chapel. The following are the inscriptions on the slabs remaining unmoved.

In the old Ante-chapel.

H.S.E. | Georgius Langshaw, S.T.B. | Coll. Soc. | Ob. Die
Feb. xx. | A. S. 1843. ÆT. xxxvii.

H.S.E. | Johannes Palmer, S.T.B. | Litterarum Arabicarum |
Olim Professor | Hujus Collegii Socius Senior | Obiit |
Apr. ix. A. D. MDCCCXL. | ÆT. 71.

Josephus Taylor, S.T.B. | Collegii Socius | Obiit 30 Jun. A. D.
1836 | Ætat. 37.

Gulielmus Jones, S.T.B. | Collegii Socius Senior | Obiit Apr.
xxii. | A. D. MDCCCXXXIV. | ÆT. XLIV.

Gawen Brathwaite, S.T.B. | Socius Collegii | Obiit Oct. xxx.
| MDCCCXIV. | Anno Ætatis XL.

H.S.E. | Thomas Baker, S.T.B. | Collegii hujus olim Socius
 | Qui ex Senatus Consulto, A. D. 1716 ejectus | in his
 Ædibus | Hospes postea consenuit; | Pius, modestus,
 doctus | Antiquitatis peritissimus | Obiit Jul. 2, 1740,
 Æt. 84.

Shield of Arms, 'on a saltire engr. five escallops, on a
 Chief a lion passant.'

H.S.E. Gulielmus Tatham, S.T.B. | Hujus Collegii Socius |
 Ecclesiæ de Oakley Magna | In Agro Essexiensi Rector.
 | Natus VI. Id. Jun. A. D. M.DCC.LXXXVII. | Decessit v.
 Kal. Septembr. | M.DCCC.XXXIV.

Radulphus Tatham, S.T.P. | Hujus Collegii Per XVIII. Annos
 Magister | Decessit XIX. Jan. A. D. M.DCCC.LVII. | Ætatis
 suæ LXXIX.

(These two are on the same slab.)

In the old Quire.

Jacobus Wood, S.T.P. | Hujus Collegii per XXIV. Annos
 Magister | Decanus Eliensis | Decessit XXIII April., A.D.
 M.DCCC.XXXIX. | Ætatis suæ LXXIX.

Gulielmus Craven, S.T.P. | Magister Collegii | Electus
 Mart. 29, 1789. | Obiit Jan. 8, 1815. | Anno Ætatis 85.

Joh. Chevallier, S.T.P. | Magister Collegii | Electus Feb. 1,
 1775. | Obiit Mart. 14, 1789. | Anno Ætatis 59.

[A fine brass in memory of Eudo (or Guido or Ivo) de la
 Zouch was in this place. The slab remains, but the remnants
 of the brass have been removed into the room under the
 new organ chamber and fixed to the wall. No inscription
 remained, but fortunately the arms of Zouch in an early
 form, "Bezantee, a canton," exist on part of the brass.
 This shews that the tradition that it is the tomb of a De la
 Zouch is correct. But the reason is not apparent why so
 eminent a man as Eudo de la Zouch, the first free Chancellor
 of the University, A.D. 1396, was buried in the Chapel of
 St John's Hospital.]

M.S. | Gulielmi Samuel Powell, S.T.P. | Hujus Collegii per
decem annos | Præfecti | Archidiaconi Colcestriensis, | et
Ecclesiæ de Freshwater in Insula Vectis | Rectoris. | Qui
Collegii reeditibus | conservandis et augendis | juventuti
instituendæ ornandæ regendæ, | Acaðemiæ Ecclesiæ
Reipublicæ tuendis, | vitam heu nimium brevem | fortiter
et feliciter impendit. | Obiit Januarii 19^{no} 1775, Natus
annos 58.

Depositum | Roberti Worsley, A.R. | 1714.

(His monumental slab will be found in the South Transept of the new Chapel.)

M.S. | Joannis Newcome, S.T.P. | Decani Roffensis; | Pro
Domina Margareta | Prælectoris Theologici; | et | hujusce
Collegii | per triginta fere annos | Præfecti integerrimi
| Obiit 10 Jan. 1765. | Anno Ætatis 82.

M.S. | Depositum | "Viri admodum Reverendi | Humfredi
Gower | S.T.P. | Coll. Div. Johannis | Præfecti | S. Theol.
pro Dnâ Margareta | Professoris | Ecclesiæ Eliensis |
Canonici | Qui Collegium per annos | Triginta et amplius |
Strenue ac feliciter | Rexerat | Obiit XXVII Martii anno-
que | Dom. MDCCXI | Æt. suæ 74.'

Shield of Arms. A chevron between three wolves' heads
erased.

[This monument is nearly covered by the new lecture-room building, but is
relieved from pressure by an arch. The inscription is taken from Coles' MS.
as quoted by Prof. Mayor, "Hist. of St John," p. 995. The uppermost lines
and the Arms alone being accessible.]

*Tablets to the memory of the following have been removed into
the new Chapel, and placed in the south Transept.*

(It has not been considered necessary to copy the whole of each inscription,
as the tablets are in the Chapel.)

Gulielmus Windsor Windsor-Clive,

Natus 11 Aug. 1837,

Obiit 24 Sept. 1857.

Gulielmus Wilson, S.T.B. Socius Collegii,
Obiit 1799,
Ætatis suæ 38.

Thomas Catton, S.T.B. Socius Collegii,
Obiit 6 Jan. 1838,
Ætatis suæ 79.

Jacobus Savage, A.B.
Obiit 19 Apr. 1855,
Ætatis suæ 22.

Isaacus Pennington, Eques auratus, M.D.
Socius Collegii, Chemiæ denique
Medicinæ Professor,
Obiit 3 Non. Feb. 1817,
Ætatis suæ 72.

Georgius Langshaw, S.T.B. Socius Collegii,
Obiit 20 Feb. 1843,
Ætatis suæ 37.

Gulielmus Pakenham Spencer, A.M. olim
Socius Collegii, de Starston Rector.
Obiit 16 Aug. 1845,
Ætatis suæ 45.

Robertus Worsley, filius R. Worsley de Appledrecomb,
Obiit 2 March, 1714,
Ætatis suæ 19.

On the West side of Tower.

Henry Kirke White
Died 19 Oct. 1806,
Born 21 Mar. 1785.

*(Removed from the old Church of All Saints and placed here
22 June, 1870.)*

Carolus Fox Townshend
Obiit iv Non. Apr. 1817,
Vixit annos 21.

In the North Transept.

"Gulielmus" Whitakerus, hujus gymnasii Magister,
Obiit (c.) 1594.

G. D. Whittington
Obiit Aug. 1807.
Ætatis suæ 27.

Johannis Smith, S.T.P.
Canon of Durham.
Born in 1659.
Died 30 July, 1715.

Christopher Jackson, Socius Collegii,
Obiit 1528.

To the South of the Quire Arch.

Nicholas Metcalfe, Magister Collegii,
Obiit 4 July, 1537.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NEW CHAPEL.

AT a meeting of the Society held on May 28, 1861, the Master and Seniors were requested to undertake the erection of a new Chapel without delay. This work had been considered in the college for many years and architects had been consulted about it: but the funds at the disposal of the Society were not sufficient to authorize its being carried into effect until that date. One chief moving cause of the measures then taken was the sermon preached at the annual commemoration of benefactors, on May 6 in that year, by the Rev. Prof. Selwyn. The work was placed in the hands of G. G. (now Sir Gilbert) Scott as architect, and the contract was signed June 15, 1863, and operations commenced immediately, by the removal of the old houses which stood on the intended site, and of the building then called the Labyrinth. On May 6, 1864, the commemoration stone was laid by Henry Hoare Esq., M.A. This stone is at the base of the south wall of the south transept, and bears the following inscription on a brass plate:

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti hujus Sacelli
fundamenta positasunt pridie Nonas Maias A.S. MDCCCLXIV.
Georgio Gilberto Scott architecto.

The exterior dimensions of the chapel are:

	ft.	in.
Length from east to west	193	1
Breadth from north to south	52	0
Length of transeptal ante-chapel from north to south	89	0
Breadth from east to west	50	0
The tower from north to south	42	0
„ „ from east to west	41	0
Height of chapel to top of parapet	50	0
„ to ridge of roof	80	0
„ of tower to top of parapet.....	140	0
„ to top of pinnacles.....	163	0

The interior dimensions are:

	ft.	in.
Extreme length from east to west.....	172	9
Length from quire-arch to east end of apse	137	10
Breadth of quire	34	0
Height to the ridge of the vaulted ceiling	63	0
Length of the transeptal ante-chapel from north to south	74	8
Breadth in transepts	32	0
„ under the tower from east to west	29	8
„ of tower from north to south	30	8

The interior of the tower is open to the top of its second stage of windows, or 84 feet from the pavement. The upper part of the tower forms a chamber of which the interior dimensions are:

	ft.	in.
From north to south	34	3
From east to west	33	3
Height	40	0

On the north side of the chapel there is an organ-chamber, 31 ft. 10 in. long, 14 ft. 6 in. broad, and 33 ft. 6 in. in height from the floor to the apices of its vaulted stone ceiling.

The tower opens into the quire by one large arch, and into each of the transepts by two arches. Its piers are of Ketton stone. The middle piers to the north and south have each four detached shafts of Peterhead red granite. The

other piers have clusters of shafts of Devonshire, Irish and Serpentine marbles. The abaci of all the piers are of black Derbyshire marble. There are shafts of Devonshire, Irish and Serpentine marbles at the sides of the windows in the ante-chapel, except of those in the second stage of the tower.

The style of architecture adopted for this building is that usually denominated Early Decorated, which prevailed about A.D. 1280. As has been already mentioned, this was the style of the old Chapel, before it assumed its Tudor aspect, when repaired for the use of the College.

Ashton's monument has been placed under the eastern of the two arches of the north transept. Dr James Wood's statue is placed facing eastwards under the great west window.

The number of stalls is 98; the 22 easternmost of them on both the north and south sides were removed from the old Chapel.

The arches of the Piscina already described were removed from the Infirmary, and placed on the south side of the sacrarium.

The shafts under the principal ribs of the ceiling of the quire are broken for the insertion of statues representing:

North Side.

St John the Evangelist.
St Luke.
St Mark.
St Matthew.
St Bartholomew.
St James the Great.
St Jude.
St Matthias.
St Stephen.
St Philip the Deacon.

South Side.

St John, as Apostle.
St Paul.
St Peter.
St Thomas.
St Philip the Apostle.
St Andrew.
St James the Less.
St Simon.
St Barnabas.
St Silas.

The shafts beneath these statues, and also at the sides of the windows, and of the arches opening into the organ-chamber, are formed of Devonshire, Irish and Serpentine marbles.

The quire is paved from the screen to the sacrarium with Purbeck and Sicilian marble and encaustic tiles. The six steps leading up to the Communion Table are of Devonshire marble.

The space between the first and second steps is laid with

Purbeck, Sicilian and black Derbyshire marbles, and also encaustic tiles.

Between the second and third the same marbles are used, and there are also figures in white marble, inlaid in a ground of black Devonshire marble, with inscriptions. The twelve signs of the Zodiac also introduced here are a symbolical representation of the Celestial Sphere. Taken in order from north to south the scriptural subjects are ranged in two lines, and each is accompanied by an appropriate inscription. They are as follows:

Moses Propheta (Exodus xii. 26, 27).

Moses at the burning bush (Exodus iii. 5).

Zacharias Propheta (Zach. ix. 17).

Moses in the midst of the gathering of manna
(Wisdom xvi. 20, and Psalm lxxviii. 25).

Malachias Propheta (Mal. i. 11).

In the line above these there are

Abel sacrificing (Gen. iv. 4).

Solomon Rex, holding in his hand a model to represent the
Temple (Prov. ix. 1, 2, 5).

Melchizedech bringing bread and wine and blessing Abram
(Heb. i. 1; Gen. xiv. 18, 19).

David Rex (Psalm lxviii. 19).

Sacrifice of Isaac (Gen. xxii. 7, 8).

To the north of these are figures representing

Theologia and *Philosophia*, and to the south *Geometria* and
Poesis. There are also four sedilia in the south wall.

Between the third and fourth steps the same marbles are used, and there are figures representing in order, from north to south, Justice, Temperance, Faith, Charity, Hope, Humility, Fortitude. Here also in the south wall is the Piscina from the Infirmary.

The space between the fourth and fifth steps is laid with Sicilian marble, with a border of Devonshire marble at the base of the walls.

The fifth and sixth steps lead up to the space upon which the Communion Table stands. The table is of oak with a slab of Belgian marble for its top. Its front is formed of three deeply carved panels; of which that in the centre represents the Lamb with the Banner; that to the north the Lion as the emblem of St Mark; that to the south the Eagle as the emblem of St John the Evangelist. The panel at the north end bears an Angel as the emblem of St Matthew, that at the south end the Ox as emblematic of St Luke.

The whole wall of the sacrarium is arcaded by pairs of arches placed within larger ones, and decorated with shafts of Devonshire, Irish and Serpentine marbles. The abaci are of the red marble known as the Duke of Devonshire's marble, and were the gift of his Grace. Within each of the larger arches and above the two included smaller ones, there is a quatrefoil bearing an angel, appearing from a cloud, and playing on an instrument of music. The spandrels of the larger arches are carved in diaper work.

The five windows in the apse are filled with painted glass *which is the gift of the Earl of Powis, High Steward of the University*. Beginning on the north side their subjects are

I. *Christ the Light of the world.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Patriarchs looking upwards in contemplation. | 4. Kings looking upwards in contemplation. |
| 2. Our Lord washing the Disciples' feet. | 5. The Agony. |
| 3. Mary washing the feet of Jesus. | 6. The Betrayal. |

II. *Christ the true Manna.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Prophets in contemplation. | 4. Priests of Old Dispensation in contemplation. |
| 2. Jesus before Caiaphas. | 5. Behold your King! |
| 3. Jesus captive. | 6. Jesus scourged. |

III. *Christ the spotless Lamb.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Apostles in contemplation. | 4. Apostolic men in contemplation. |
| 2. The Crucifixion. | 5. Descent from the Cross. |
| 3. Bearing the Cross. | 6. St John taking the Blessed Virgin to his own home. |

IV. *Christ in Apocalyptic Vision.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Martyrs (men) in contemplation. | 4. Martyrs (women) in contemplation. |
| 2. Lament over our Lord's body. | 5. Entombment. |
| 3. Joseph begging the body. | 6. Nicodemus bringing spices. |

V. *Christ the Good Shepherd.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bishops and Doctors in contemplation. | 4. Priests and Deacons in contemplation. |
| 2. The Resurrection. | 5. "Noli me tangere." |
| 3. St Peter and St John at the Sepulchre. | 6. St Mary Magdalene at the Sepulchre. |

On the south side, commencing from the Apse and taking them in succession, the glass in the windows represents

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Blessing. (John xx. 19, 22.)
The Consecration of Aaron.
(Lev. viii.)
<i>In Memory of Sir Ralph Hare,
given by his Exhibitioners.</i> | 2. The Ascension.
The Ascension of Elijah.
<i>Given by Charles Bamford,
M.A.</i> |
| 3. Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.
Giving of the Law (Moses having descended from Sinai with the two tables).
<i>Given by Francis Sharp Powell,
M.A.</i> | 4. If I will that he tarry till I come.
(John xxi. 22.)
It is the Lord. (John xxi. 6, 7.)
<i>In Memory of John Haviland,
M.D., Prof. of Medicine.
Given by the Rev. A. C. Haviland,
M.A.</i> |
| 5. Beautiful Gate. (Acts iii.)
(Acts iv. 5—14.)
<i>Not yet arrived. Given by Rev.
H.H. Hughes, B.D., formerly
Tutor.</i> | 6. Council at Jerusalem.
(Acts xv. 6, &c.)
Centre Light. (Gal. ii. 9.)
St Peter and St John confirming at Samaria.
<i>Given by the Rev. Steph. Parkinson,
D.D., Tutor.</i> |
| *7. St John ante portam Latinam.
(Dic. of Bible, i. 1107.)
Reclaiming the Robber.
(Sacred and Legend.
Art. i. 166.) | Poisoned Chalice.
(Dic. of Bible, i.
1107.) |
| | St John at Ephesus,
"Love one another." |

On the north side, commencing from the Quire-arch.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. Marriage at Cana—St John being present. Behold the Lamb of God—St John as one of the two disciples.
<i>Given by William Cunliffe
Brooks, M.A.</i> | *9. The Call of St John. (Matt. iv. 21.)
St James and St John proposing to call fire from heaven.
(Luke ix. 54.) |
| *10. Raising of Jairus' daughter.
(Mark v. 37.)
St James and St John asking for highest places. (Matt. xx. 20.) | 11. Transfiguration.
St Peter and St John sent to prepare the Passover. (Luke xxii. 8.)
<i>In Memory of William Pakenham Spence, given by William Selwyn, D.D.</i> |

* These are not provided for.

Here follows the Organ-chamber.

12. The Last Supper. (John xiii. 23.)
Fall of Manna.

*In Memory of Aug. Vaughton Hadley, M.A. Born Sept. 27, 1833.
Died Mar. 25, 1867. Given by his pupils and friends.*

The Great West Window.

The Last Judgment.

*In Memory of the Lady Margaret of Richmond. Presented by Bachelors
and Undergraduates of the College, A.D. 1869.*

In the tower, above this west window, are three windows of which the central one is filled with fragments of old glass from the old Chapel. (The remainder of it is in the tracery of the windows of the Hall.)

In the north face of the north Transept are two windows *in memory of Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of the College, who died Jan. 29, 1857, given by his brother and sister.*

Michael and his angels fighting against the Dragon.	These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth.	
Angel clothed with cloud. (Rev. x. 1.)	Woman clothed with sun. (Rev. xx. 1.)	(Rev. xiv. 4.) St John seeing the descent of the New Jerusalem. (Rev. xxi. 2.)
	Angel flying with the Gospel. (Rev. xiv. 6.)	

The east face of the north Transept.

Eagle.	Vision of our Lord (Rev. i. 13—16.)	St John addressing little children.
St John writing his Gospel.	St John writing the Revelation.	(To represent him as writing his Epistles.)

*In Memory of John James Blunt, B.D., Marg. Prof. of Theology.
Died 17 June 1855, aged 60 years.*

Ceiling of the Quire.

The Quire is vaulted with oak, in nineteen divisions, each of which is decorated in polychrome; that nearest the east end has a representation of OUR LORD IN MAJESTY. The others bear a series of figures illustrative of the eighteen Christian centuries: each division being appropriated to a century. Commencing from the east the illustrations proceed in order, those of the second, fourth, &c.

centuries being on the north side; those of the third, fifth, &c. on the south side. The following is a list of the personages represented.

Second Century.

Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch.

Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna.

Third Century.

Origen.

Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage.

Fourth Century.

Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria.

Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan.

Fifth Century.

Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople.

Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.

Sixth Century.

Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome.

Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury.

Æthelberht, King of Kent, Founder of the See of Canterbury.

Columba, Abbot of Iona.

Benedict, Founder of Benedictine Order.

Seventh Century.

Paulinus, first Bishop of York.

Edwin, King of Northumberland, Founder of the See of York.

Etheldreda, Foundress and first Abbess of Ely.

Sigebert, King of East Angles, mythical Founder of the University of Cambridge.

Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, a great promoter of learning in England.

Eighth Century.

Winfrith (afterwards called Saint Boniface), first Archbishop of Mainz, called the Apostle of Germany.

Bede, called the Venerable.

Frideswide, Foundress of the nunnery at Oxford, which ultimately became the college of Christ Church.

John of Damascus, a famous Theologian of the Eastern Church.

Alcuin, Counsellor of the Emperor Charles the Great.

Ninth Century.

Alfred the Great, King of England.

Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople.

Adelard, Abbot of Corbie.

Bertram or Ratram, author of treatise against Transubstantiation.

Edmund, King of East Angles, killed by the Danes, and canonized.

Tenth Century.

Otho the Great, Emperor, great promoter of Christianity in Germany.

Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vladimir the Great, Grand Duke of Russia, a great promoter of Christianity, and

Olga, his grandmother.

Edward the Martyr, King of England.

Eleventh Century.

Edward the Confessor, King of England.

Peter the Hermit, Preacher of the first Crusade.

Godfrey of Bouillon, Leader of the First Crusade, King of Jerusalem.

Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Twelfth Century.

Adrian IV., the only Englishman who has filled the Papal Throne.

Thomas, called à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, Doctor Mellifluus.

Hugh (Saint Hugh), Bishop of Lincoln.

Matilda, Queen of Henry I.

Thirteenth Century.

Louis IX., King of France, Saint Louis the Crusader.

Roger Bacon, Doctor Admirabilis.

Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, Introducer of Secular scholars into St John's Hospital, and Founder of Peterhouse.

Robert Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Fourteenth Century.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.

Edward II., King of England.

Maria de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, Foundress of Pembroke College.

William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, Founder of Trinity Hall.

Thomas Bradwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury, Doctor Profundus.

Fifteenth Century.

Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, Founder of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., part-Foundress of Queens' College.

Thomas à Kempis.

Henry VI., King of England, Founder of Eton College and King's College.

John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, Founder of Jesus College.

Sixteenth Century.

The central figure is

Margaret, Countess of Richmond, Foundress of Christ's and St John's Colleges.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, is on the Countess's left, as also is

Sir John Cheke, the first Greek Professor, Fellow of the College.

Nicholas Metcalfe, Master of St John's College, is on the Countess's right, as also is

Roger Ascham, Public Orator, Latin Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, Fellow of the College.

Seventeenth Century.

George Herbert, Public Orator, Rector of Bemerton.

Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor.

Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, and Archbishop of Glasgow.

Blaise Pascal, philosopher and mathematician.

Eighteenth Century.

William Beveridge, Bishop of St Asaph.

Joseph Butler, Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Durham, the author of the *Analogy*.

Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray.

C. F. Schwartz, Missionary to India.

Sir Isaac Newton.

Nineteenth Century.

Henry Martyn, Missionary.

William Wilberforce, anti-slavery Advocate.

William Wordsworth, Poet.

Thomas Whytthead, Missionary to New Zealand.

James Wood, Master of the College.

(These five were all members of the College.)

L. of C.

On the outside there are statues in the porch and on each of the buttresses: namely,

On the north side of the porch,

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond.

On the south side of the porch,

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

Those on the buttresses are, commencing from the transept, on the south side:

1. Sir W. Cecil, Lord Burghley.
2. Henry, Viscount Falkland.
3. John Williams, Archbishop of York.
4. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
5. William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, author of *De Magnete*.
6. Roger Ascham, instructor of Queen Elizabeth.
7. Mary (Cavendish), Countess of Shrewsbury.
8. Richard Bentley, the great critic.

At the east end:

9. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.
10. John Overall, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and afterwards of Norwich.

On the north side, commencing from the east end,

11. Peter Gunning, Bishop of Chichester and afterwards of Ely.
12. Sarah (Alston), Duchess of Somerset.
13. Thomas Clarkson, opponent of the Slave-trade.
14. Brook Taylor, natural philosopher and mathematician.
15. Thomas Linacre, founder of Physic lecture.
- 16, 17. Two vacant.
18. Thomas Baker, historian of the College.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLANS AND PLATES.

PLAN I. THE BUILDINGS AS THEY APPEAR TO HAVE EXISTED IN THE TIME OF THE HOSPITAL¹.

- A.* The Quire of the Chapel.
- A**. The Nave.
- B.* The Infirmary.

PLAN II. THE BUILDINGS AS THEY EXISTED WHEN DISUSED BY THE COLLEGE.

- A.* The college chapel and formerly that of the hospital.
- A**. The ante-chapel.
- B.* The infirmary converted into rooms.
- D.* The lesser combination-room.
- I.* Bishop Fisher's chantry, which was used as part of the chapel, and filled with seats.
- K.* Dr Thompson's chantry, of the foundations of which only faint traces remained.
- L.* Dr Keyton's chantry, of which even the foundations had been removed.
- M.* Dr Ashton's chantry, desecrated.
- N.* Covered way to the rooms in the old infirmary.
- O.* Students' rooms, part of the eastern side of the first court.
- P.* Part of the original ante-chapel converted in the Tudor period into an approach to the master's lodge and to the chapel.
- Q.* Stairs to master's lodge.
- d.* A small court between the infirmary and the chapel.
- e.* A gyp-room taken from the passage *N*.

¹ The diagonal shading shews the remains of the Chapel of the Hospital in the Early Decorated style.

The crossed shading marks additions made for the use of the College.
The black part is the original Early English infirmary.

PLAN III. SHEWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE
NEW CHAPEL AND THE OLD BUILDINGS.

- A.* The chapel of the hospital and the college.
- B.* The infirmary, called in recent times the Labyrinth.
- C.* The hall in its state before the recent alterations.
- D.* The old combination-rooms.
- E.* Part of the master's lodge.
- F.* Students' rooms.
- G.* The first court.
- H.* The second court.
- I.* The new chapel.
- K.* Bishop Fisher's chantry.

PLATE 1. MIDDLE OF THE SOUTH SIDE SEEN FROM THE
EXTERIOR.

This view represents the middle part of the south side of the chapel. The two great buttresses in the centre are closer together than the others, and were intended to resist the thrust of the two transverse arches under the tower; the window between them was inserted after the tower was removed in or about Bp. Fisher's time, for originally there was no window there. The other two Perpendicular windows replace two Decorated windows of the older building. At the left of the view is seen the doorway used by the College as the entrance to the chapel, but the Perpendicular arch which covered it had been removed before the view was taken. By the side of the doorway is the window which gave light to the spaces marked *A** and *P* on the Plan 2, and was divided into two parts to do so.

The windows above these belonged to rooms in the Master's Lodge, and were placed there in Bp. Fisher's time, when this part of the chapel was secularized. The string-course at the top was at the summit of the wall, just below the embattled parapet which had been already removed, and over the wall a portion of the new chapel is seen.

To the right of the heap of bricks there are three openings through the wall, the existence of which was discovered when the inner side of the wall was uncovered. That to the

left was the way into Keyton's chantry, which stood between the left hand and the middle buttresses and projected considerably. This was the doorway on the left-hand upper stone of which I. CHESTER had cut his name in 1657. The adjoining broader arch was over the altar-tomb of that chantry. The arch between the two buttresses to the left of that arch, was the way into the space beneath the tower, the inner side of which is shewn upon Pl. 5. The great quire-arch, the only one of the transverse arches which remained, and of which a view is given upon Pl. 3, is seen through the central Perpendicular window. One of the original Decorated window openings is also seen through the right-hand Perpendicular window, and through it again we see a small portion of the new chapel.

PLATE 2. EASTERN END OF NORTH SIDE. EXTERIOR.

This view represents the outside of the north wall next to the east end. Unfortunately the hoarding hides the base of the wall. Above it are seen the tops of the three Perpendicular "Fisher" Arches (now removed to the south transept of the new chapel). Above them the position of a floor is shewn; and above that the fine Perpendicular arch which opened into the supposed organ-chamber over Fisher's chantry. For we are looking from what was the inside of that chantry and the organ-chamber, which had then been recently pulled down. To the left of these remains, two of the original Decorated windows and the external wall with two of its buttresses are shewn, and the string-course at the springing of the window-arches; also the line of the more modern roof. A portion of a buttress of the new chapel is also seen to the right.

PLATE 3. QUIRE-ARCH VIEWED FROM THE EAST END OF CHAPEL.

This is the only one which remained of the great arches which spanned the chapel and are believed to have supported the tower. It is a fine example of Early Decorated work.

The injuries at the springings of the arch were caused by the insertion of the organ-gallery. The beam crossing it at about that place is the front of a floor, placed across the ante-chapel at or after the foundation of the College. That floor was divided into two parts by a wall: the front or eastern part formed a gallery in the ante-chapel: the back part formed a portion of the Master's Lodge. The walls shewn in the view above and below this floor were at very different distances from the spectator: that below the floor was the limit of the modern ante-chapel; the two doors into which are shewn on the right and left sides. It was a very slight partition-wall. The wall seen above the floor is much further off; it formed the back wall of a room in the Lodge, the front or eastern very slight wall of which was removed before the view was taken. The wall here seen was a portion of the western wall of the original chapel of the Hospital, but none of the ancient part is visible in this view; for the comparatively modern facing had not been removed, and the two doorways by which it communicated with the rest of the Lodge, and the inserted fire-place in this room, which was the Master's bed-room, are shewn. The apartments above this room had been pulled down, but the level of their floor is shewn. The timber of the original nearly level under-roof is also shewn. Above that are parts of the more modern roof, probably coeval with the college. Under the former of these roofs a small portion of the addition to the Hall is seen.

Looking now at the parts represented as in front of the great arch, we see in the corner on the right-hand side the bricked-up doorway which originally led to the rood-loft staircase, and to the right of that, one of the inserted Perpendicular windows. And to the right of this window, traces of the attachment of the wall in which the eastern of the two great transverse arches formerly was; the foundation of it is mentioned at p. 12. There is a similar trace of this wall in the south wall between the two Perpendicular windows shewn there. The arch which formed the entrance of this small space between the great arches is to be faintly seen under the ladder.

In the right-hand corner above, a small part of the new chapel is seen.

The measurements of this arch were—height 30 feet, width 15 feet.

PLATE 4. EASTERN END OF SOUTH SIDE. INTERIOR.

The interesting remains here represented were found in the wall near to the eastern end of the south side. They have been described at p. 13. They were blocked up with stones and mortar, and quite covered by wainseoting of the Tudor period.

On the left-hand side of the Plate there was a small ambrey, which was only separated from the eastern wall by a very small space. Next to it were the remains of the Decorated Piscina, in the lower right-hand angle of which the Perpendicular Squint, which opened into Thompson's chantry, is shewn.

We next have the large panelled space resembling a Perpendicular window. And again, further to the right, we see the Perpendicular doorway which gave access to that chantry; and on the eastern side of which the jamb of an older doorway in the Decorated style may be traced.

It is not known what was in the rectangular space above that doorway, or on the slab just over the top of the arch.

The sill of one of the Perpendicular windows is shewn at the top of the Plate.

PLATE 5. DOORWAY IN SOUTH WALL OF THE MODERN OPENING INTO THE SPACE UNDER THE TOWER. INTERIOR VIEW.

This arch was built up and quite hidden. It originally opened from the south side of the chapel into the space between the two great transverse arches under the tower. To the right of it is a part of that one of those walls which remained. To the left, near the bottom, a small part of a holy-water stoop may be detected, which had been so much injured as to shew little of its original character: it was as close to the eastern transverse wall as the doorway was to the western. Above the doorway a Perpendicular window is

shewn, which did not replace any former window. Through the arch a portion of the first court is seen as altered in the eighteenth century.

PLATE 6. ALTAR-TOMB OF KEYTON'S CHANTRY, SEEN FROM
THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

This ogive arch was originally open on both sides. There were some very much defaced shields with heraldic bearings below the tomb. Keyton's chantry, with which this tomb was connected, existed until a late period. The door on the right hand of the view closed a space used by the choristers, and formed out of the doorway leading to that chantry, but all traces of the arch were removed from the inner side.

Above the arch are shewn spaces, concerning the use of which we have no information.

PLATE 7. THE PIERS OF THE GREAT ARCHES NEAR THEIR
BASE.

This represents the two piers adjoining the south wall and the doorway between them. It has not been thought necessary to represent the corresponding northern piers.

PLATE 8. THE JAMB AND SILL OF THE GREAT WEST WINDOW,
AND THE JAMB OF THE DOOR NEAR THE WEST END OF THE
NORTH WALL.

PLATE 9. PLAN OF EAST WINDOW.

This is taken from a rubbing of the original stone upon which the mediæval architect had sketched the details of THE GREAT EAST WINDOW.

PLATE 10. REMAINS OF INFIRMARY.

This plate was engraved for use in illustration of a paper, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in the second volume of its *Antiquarian Communications*. It represents the inner side of the eastern end of the south wall of the Infirmary, as it appeared after the coat of plaster by which all the details were hidden had been removed, and the

rubbish that filled the arches taken out. Before that was done the wall presented only a plain whitewashed surface.

We see the range of Early English windows and the square opening noticed on page 7; below them the modern doorway in which the man is standing, which was driven through the wall to afford access to the Infirmary building after its conversion into rooms; next to it the Piscina, now in the new Chapel; further on an older doorway, which must have once communicated with Fisher's chantry; again, further to the left, the mere outline of the ancient south door of the Infirmary. Beyond these remains another modern doorway had been made in the wall to give access to the small court between the Infirmary and the Chapel. On the face of the wall above the Early windows are seen traces of several successive roofs: the upper one crossing the Perpendicular window which gives light to the supposed organ-chamber, access to which was obtained by a staircase leading to the square-headed doorway to the left, which is shewn as recently bricked up.

To the right and left of these buildings parts of the Chapel are seen. The portion to the right shews one of the Perpendicular windows, and above it a portion of the pointed arch of the Early Decorated window, which had been preceded by it when the Chapel was altered and repaired for the use of the College.

PLATE 11. A VOISSOIR OF THE TRIPLET AT THE EAST END
OF THE INFIRMARY,

From drawings by Prof. Willis and Rev. D. J. Stewart.

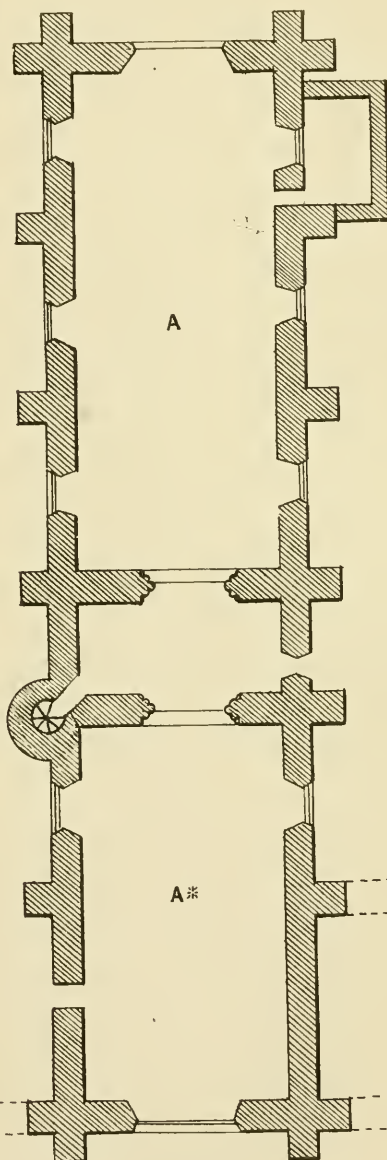
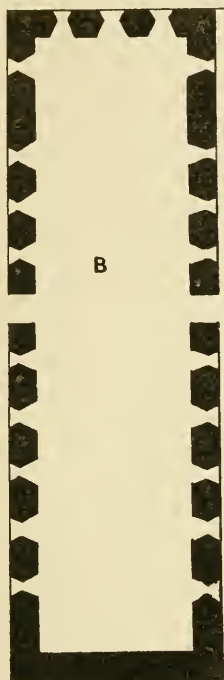
THE JAMB OF ONE PART OF THE SAME TRIPLET,
Drawn by the same gentlemen, to whom I am indebted for permission to use their very accurate drawings.

PLATES 12 AND 13. THE PISCINA AND ITS DETAILS.

An account of this will be found at page 9.

ST JOHN'S STREET

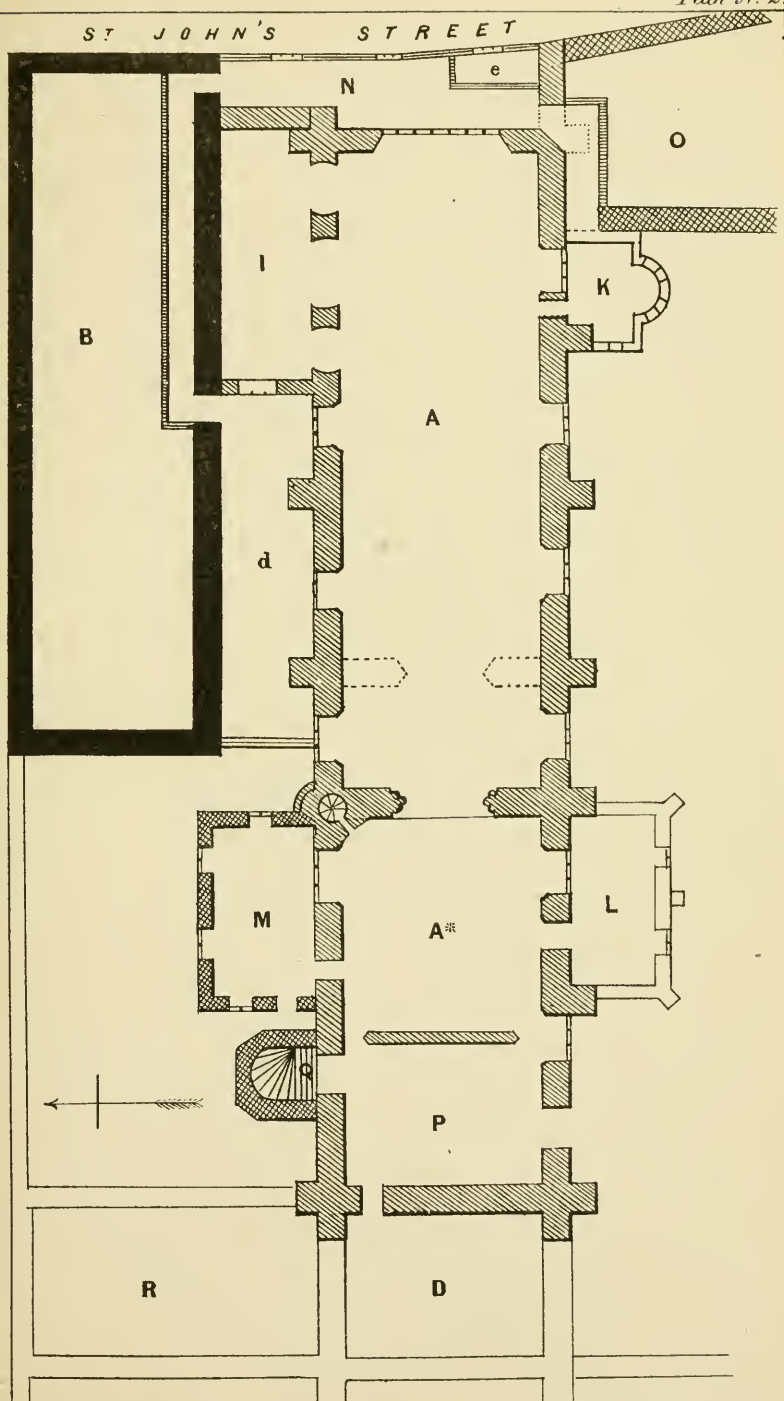
ST JOHN'S LANE

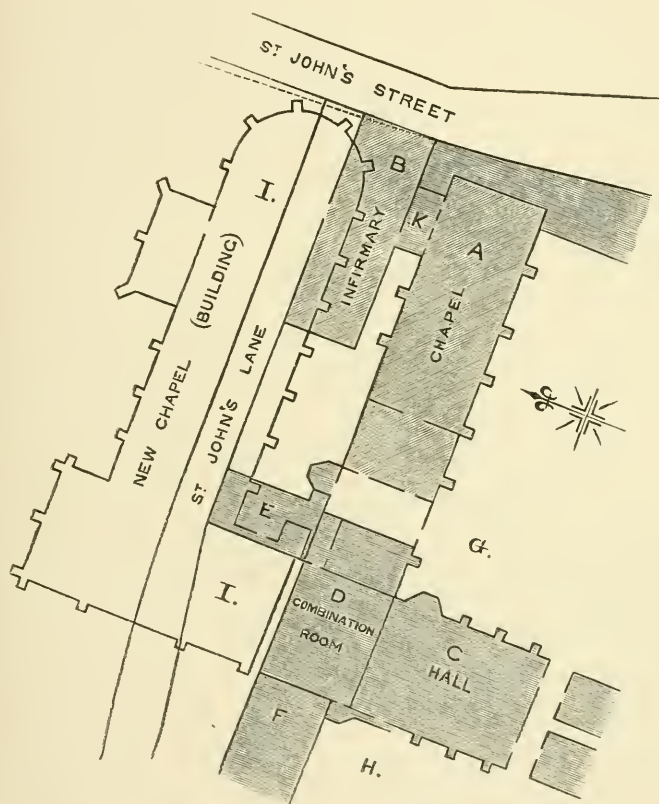


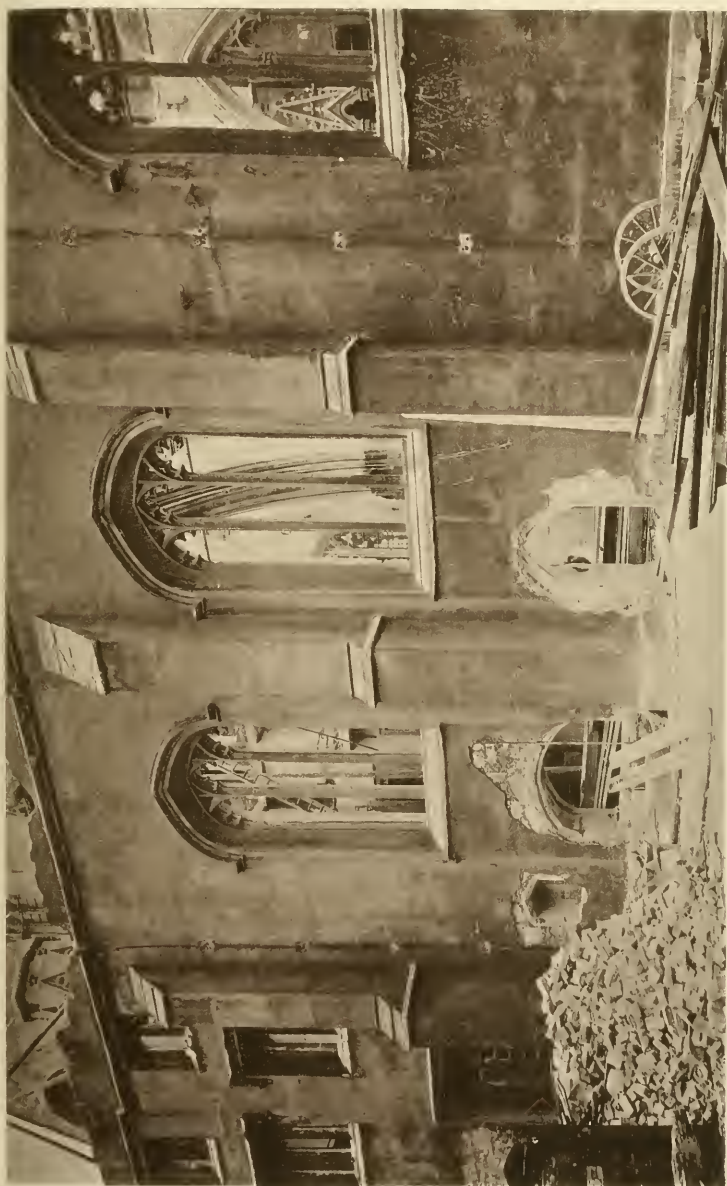
MILNE STREET ?

ST JOHN'S STREET

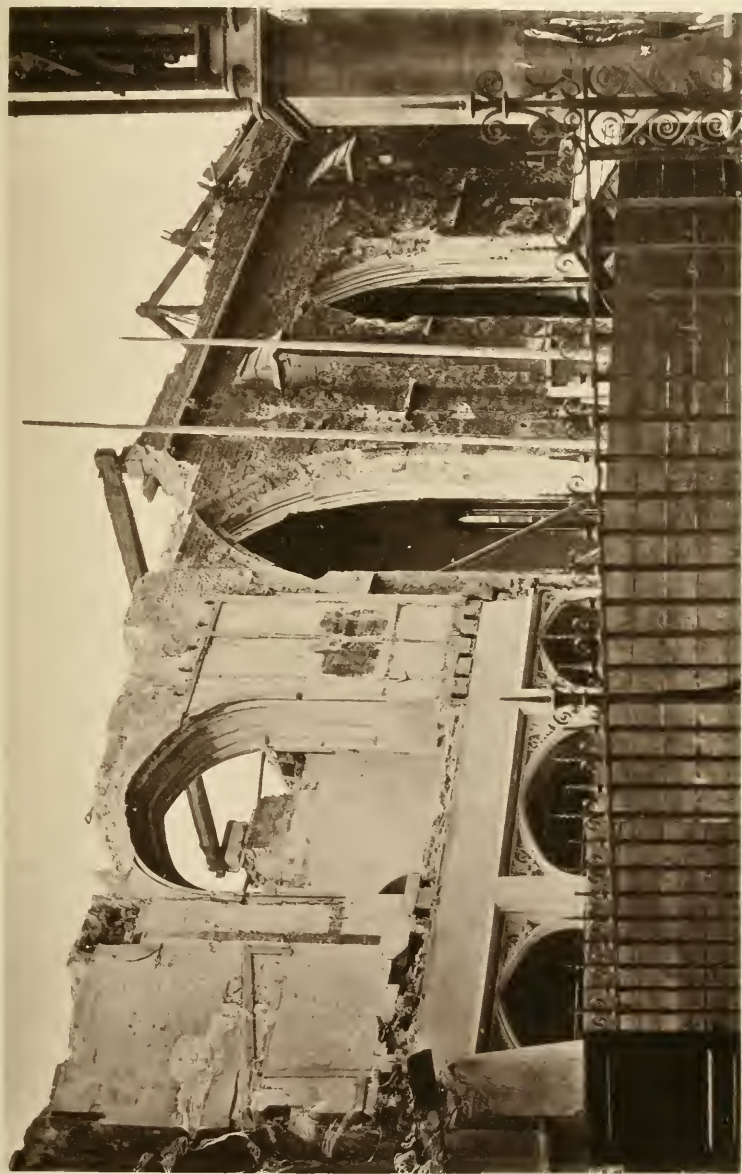
ST JOHN'S LANE







MIDDLE OF SOUTH SIDE.
EXTERIOR



EASTERN END OF NORTH SIDE.
EXTERIOR.



QUIRE ARCH.

LOOKING WEST.



EASTERN END OF SOUTH SIDE.
INTERIOR.

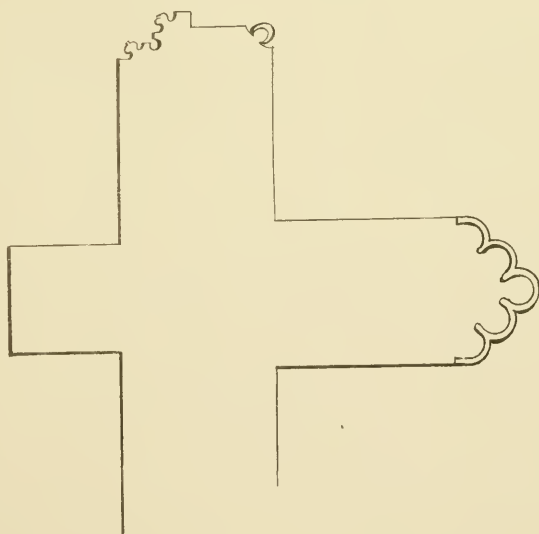
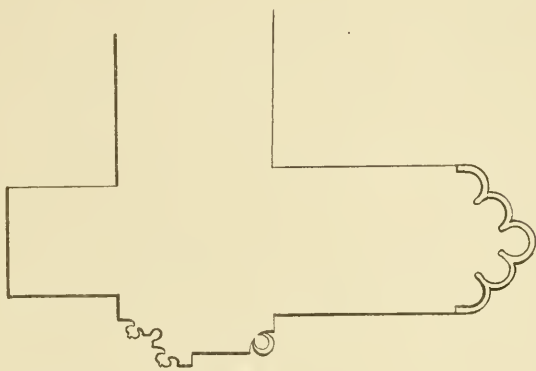


DOORWAY IN SOUTH WALL OF QUIRE.

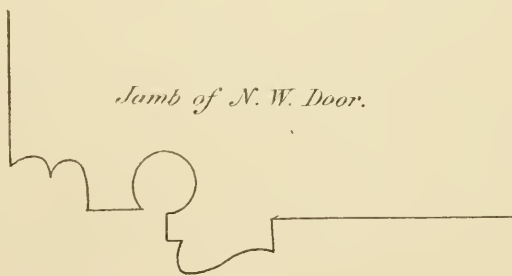
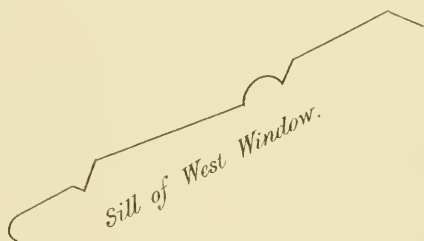
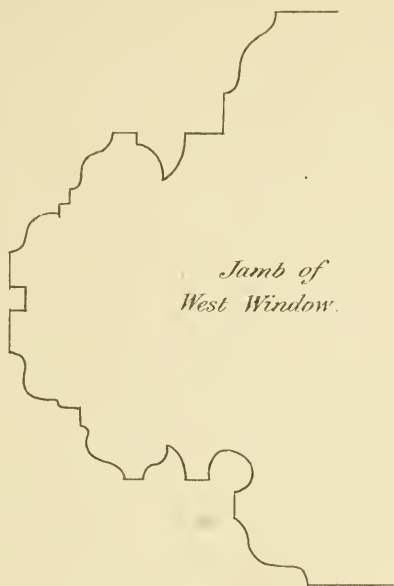
INTERIOR VIEW.



ALTAR-TOMB OF KEYTON'S CHANTRY
FROM INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.

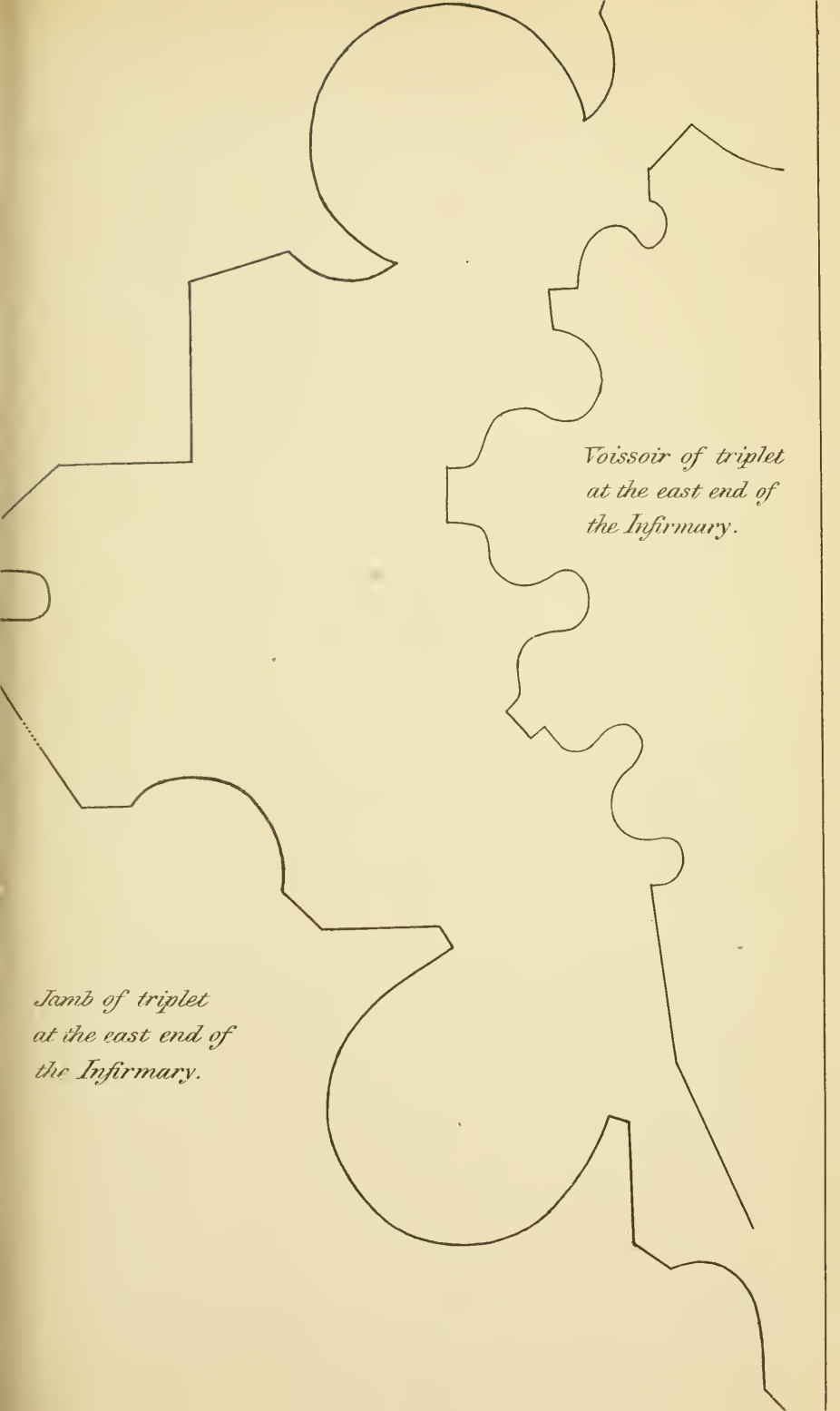


*The Piers of the Great Arches under the Tower,
and South Doorway.*



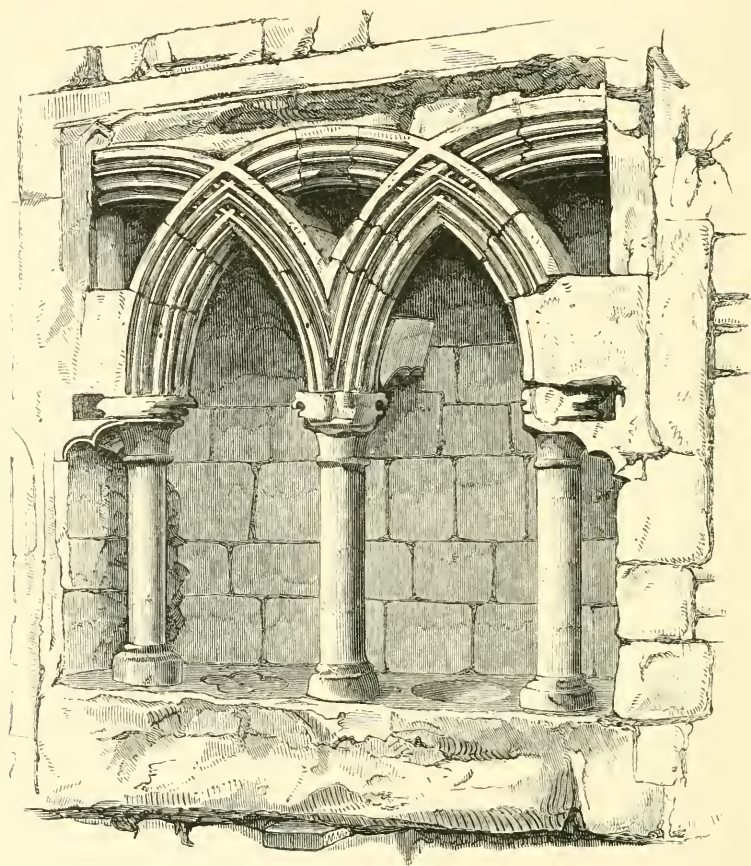


Original Sketch for East Window.



*Voisoir of triplet
at the east end of
the Infirmary.*

*Jamb of triplet
at the east end of
the Infirmary.*



PISCINA IN THE INFIRMARY.

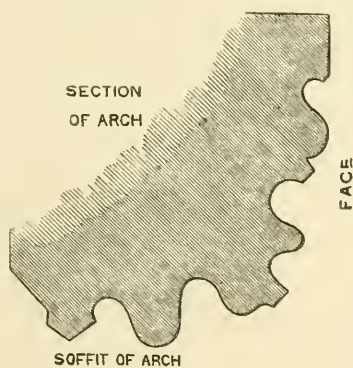


Fig. 1.

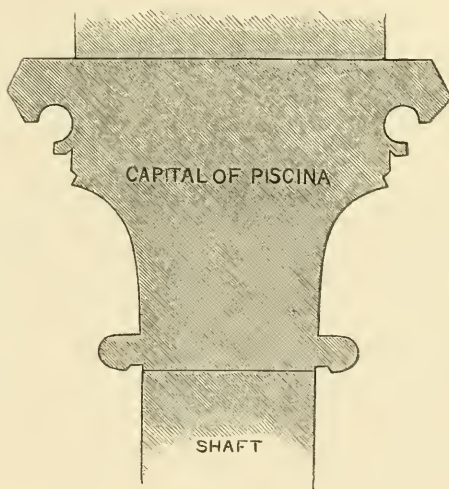


Fig. 2.

DETAILS OF PISCINA IN THE INFIRMARY.

12
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